



Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission
Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee
Interoperable Channels Plan

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

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Table of Contents

Authority	3
Purpose	3
Scope	3
Subscriber Programming	3
Channels.....	3
Nomenclature	4
Common Language Protocol.....	4
FCC Allocations and related Programming Requirements	4
Licensing Requirements	5
Calling Channels	5
Tactical Channels	5
National VHF Interoperability Channels/Frequencies	6
National UHF Interoperability Channels/Frequencies.....	7
FCC 700 MHz Public Safety Band	8
700 MHz Calling Channels.....	8
Monitoring	8
Operations	8
Encryption	8
Deployable Systems	8
Trunking on the Interoperability Channels.....	9
Minimum Programming Guide	10
FCC 800 MHz National Interoperability Channels	11

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

Authority

The Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission (PSCC) is responsible for administering Arizona's interoperability plan.¹

Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to establish requirements and/or recommendations for programming of statewide interoperable channels into subscriber units and to provide guidance on the use of the interoperable channels during day-to-day and emergency use. This Plan is intended to identify and prioritize interoperable channels and to establish consistent naming conventions. It is not intended to cover the operational procedures for use and monitoring. Please refer to the AIRS SOP and future SOPs as they are established for the National Interoperable Channels use in Arizona.

Scope

This document provides PSCC/SIEC requirements and recommendations for the VHF, UHF and 700 MHz interoperability spectrum.² Administration of the interoperable portion of the 800 MHz spectrum is the responsibility of the 800 MHz NPSPAC Arizona Regional Review Committee. Therefore, while 800 MHz interoperability information is included for purposes of providing a complete reference, 800 MHz users are referred to the Arizona 800 MHz Regional Plan (Region 3 PR Docket 91-143) for requirements and recommendations regarding that spectrum band.

Subscriber Programming

Channels

Every portable and mobile radio in Arizona should include the following channels that are within the same band of operation as the basic radio:

- All of the national interoperable channels. These channels, where possible, should be programmed in a distinctly identified area (i.e. zone, bank, deck) of each radio.
- All of the statewide channels belonging to the Arizona Interagency Radio System (AIRS). See the AIRS Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for programming information.

¹ On December 6, 2001, a letter from DPS Director Dennis Garrett to the Federal Communications Commission notified the FCC that the Arizona Public Safety Communications Committee (now named the Public Safety Communications Advisory Committee or PSCC) would provide executive direction and technical support in planning, creating and administering Arizona's interoperability plan. Accompanying the letter was a memo from Arizona Governor Jane Hull instructing DPS to act on her behalf in this matter.

² APCO/NENA General Meeting Minutes from December 9, 2005 and Arizona Statewide Interoperability Committee Meeting Minutes from January 24, 2006 mutually confirm the transfer of coordination for the VHF and UHF bands from APCO to the SIEC and SIEC acceptance of coordination planning for the interoperability channels in the VHF, UHF and 700 MHz bands.

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

- Any other statewide interoperability channels established for the radio's band of operation.

Due to space limitations in some radios, it may not be possible to program all the interoperable channels into all radios. In that case, consult the Interoperable Channel Plan for each frequency band as listed in Appendix A to find the channels prioritized for use in Arizona. Those channels are to be programmed into the radios with the highest priority first, continuing as space permits.

Nomenclature

Standard nomenclature³ will be used in Arizona and channel displays will be in accordance with that nomenclature. Since simplex channels have different nomenclature than repeated channels, both must be programmed, in lieu of utilizing a Direct or Talk around Button. The channel tables provide the standard eight character nomenclature to be used.⁴

The standardized format for channel names specifies a maximum length of eight characters. The first character is a spectrum band designator (i.e. L, V, U, 7 or 8). The next three or four characters signify the primary purpose of operations on the channel (i.e. CALL, DATA, FIRE, GTAC, LAW, MED, MOB, RAC or TRVL). The next one or two characters provide a unique channel identifier. Finally, a single character may be used to identify a modification to the default operation type on the channel/channel pair (i.e. "D" for direct or talk around use in simplex operations).

Common Language Protocol

To provide interoperability among first responder agencies at the local, state and national level, only plain English language shall be used when communicating on any interoperability talkgroup or channel. In order to avoid confusion or misunderstanding, 10-codes, incident codes or signals are not to be used on these talkgroups or channels.

FCC Allocations and related Programming Requirements

The listing of the FCC allocations for the narrowband interoperability spectrum and related programming requirements can be found on the Association of Public-Safety Communications

³ APCO/NPSTC ANS 1.104.1-2010: *Nomenclature for the Public Safety Interoperability Channels* was approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on June 9, 2010 and provides a standardized naming format for each Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) designated Interoperability Channel in the Public Safety and Federal government Radio Services.

⁴ In the case where radios cannot, for technical reasons, support eight character names, a six character name may be used by deleting the first band character and limiting the primary purpose designator to three characters (i.e. CAL, DAT, FIR, and GTC). The six character name may only be used in equipment that is not capable of implementing eight character names.

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

Officials – International website at:

<http://www.apcointl.com/new/commcenter911/documents/APCO-NPSTC-ANS1-104-1web.pdf>

Licensing Requirements

The FCC designated national interoperability channels require no separate FCC license for mobile equipment. Mobile Relay (FB2) and Fixed Stations (FB) require FCC licensing.

Calling Channels

Calling channels are used to contact other users in the region for the purpose of requesting incident related information and assistance, and for setting up tactical communications for specific events. In most cases, the calling party will be asked to move from the calling channel to one of the tactical channels for continuing incident operations or other interoperability communication needs.

Tactical Channels

All Interoperability channels, except as specifically described by frequency band below, shall be used for conventional-only operation. Normally, users will call a communication/command center on one of the calling channels and be assigned an available tactical channel. By FCC rules, the tactical channels are to be used for coordination activity between different agencies in a mutual aid situation. Incidents requiring multi-agency participation will be coordinated over these channels by the agency controlling the incident. In the event of conflict between multiple activities, prioritized use shall occur according to the following levels:

1. Disasters, large scale incidents, or extreme emergencies requiring mutual aid or interagency communications.
2. Incidents where imminent danger exists to life or property.
3. Other incidents requiring the response of multiple agencies.
4. Pre-planned events requiring mutual aid or interagency communications.
5. Incidents involving a single agency where supplemental communications are needed for short term agency use.
6. Drills, tests and exercises.

In the event of multiple simultaneous incidents within the same priority level, interoperability channels should be allocated with the following priorities in mind:

1. Incidents with the greatest level of exigency (e.g., greater threat to life or property, more immediate need) have priority over less exigent incidents.
2. Agencies with single/limited interoperable options have priority use of those options over agencies with multiple interoperable options.
3. When at all possible, agencies already using an interoperable asset during an event should not be redirected to another resource.

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission
Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee
Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

In noninterference instances, tactical channels may be used on a case-by-case basis for emergency activities of a single agency.

National VHF Interoperability Channels/Frequencies

The VHF simplex tactical (TAC) channels are narrowband (12.5 kHz) by definition. Default operation should be carrier squelch receive, CTCSS 156.7(5.A) transmit.

Non-Federal VHF National Interoperability Channels						
Description	NAME	Old AZ-SIEC NAME	RX FREQ MHz	RX CTCSS Hz	TX FREQ MHz	TX CTCSS Hz
Calling	VCALL10	VCALL	155.7525	CSQ	155.7525 base/mobile	CSQ / 156.7 (5A)
Tactical	VTAC11	VTAC1	151.1375	CSQ	151.1375 base/mobile	CSQ / 156.7 (5A)
Tactical	VTAC12	VTAC2	154.4525	CSQ	154.4525 base/mobile	CSQ / 156.7 (5A)
Tactical	VTAC13	VTAC3	158.7375	CSQ	158.7375 base/mobile	CSQ / 156.7 (5A)
Tactical	VTAC14	VTAC4	159.4725	CSQ	159.4725 base/mobile	CSQ / 156.7 (5A)

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission
Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee
Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

National UHF Interoperability Channels/Frequencies

The UHF simplex tactical (TAC) channels will be narrowband (12.5 kHz) by definition, effective 01/01/2013. Default operation should be carrier squelch receive, CTCSS 156.7(5A) transmit.

Non-Federal UHF National Interoperability Repeater Channels					
Description	NAME	Old AZ-SIEC Name	RX FREQ MHz	RX CTCSS Hz	TX FREQ MHz
Calling	UCALL40	UCALL	453.2125	CSQ	458.2125
Calling	UCALL40D	UCALL_D	453.2125	CSQ	453.2125
Tactical	UTAC41	UTAC1	453.4625	CSQ	458.4625
Tactical	UTAC41D	UTAC1_D	453.4625	CSQ	453.4625
Tactical	UTAC42	UTAC2	453.7125	CSQ	458.7125
Tactical	UTAC42D	UTAC2_D	453.7125	CSQ	453.7125
Tactical	UTAC43	UTAC3	453.8625	CSQ	458.8625
Tactical	UTAC43D	UTAC3_D	453.8625	CSQ	453.8625

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

FCC 700 MHz Public Safety Band

The narrowband (12.5 kHz) voice and data interoperability channels are defined on a nationwide basis. There are two Calling channel sets and 30 Tactical channel sets. Channel sets are comprised of two 6.25 kHz channels each.

700 MHz Calling Channels

Users should first attempt to call in simplex mode. Use 7CALL50D as the primary calling channel and 7CALL70D as the secondary calling channel. Users should next attempt to call in repeater mode, using 7CALL50 first and then 7CALL70. In addition to the usual calling channel functions, the calling channels may be used to notify users when a priority is declared on one or more of the tactical interoperability channels.

Monitoring

700 MHz licensees will be responsible for monitoring interoperable calling channels according to operational guidelines established by the PSCC/SIEC for this function.

Operations

Use the ANSI/TIA 102 Standards (i.e., Project 25 digital protocols) as the Digital Interoperability Standard for the conventional-only mode of operation on the narrowband voice & data interoperability channels⁵. The standard Network Access Code (NAC) \$293 should be used for all digital operations on FCC-designated Interoperability Channels where digital modulation is permitted or required. Mobile relay (repeater) stations that are part of a local, regional, or statewide interoperability network may be programmed with a NAC code of F7E to allow the repeater receiver to unmute.

Encryption

Use of encryption is prohibited on calling channels and permitted on all other interoperability channels. Use of encryption on interoperability channels is generally not recommended.

Deployable Systems

General Public Safety Services Channels labeled 7TAC51 through 7TAC54 and 7TAC71 through 7TAC74 shall be made available for deployable equipment used during disasters and other emergency events that place a heavy, unplanned burden upon in-place radio systems. The PSCC/SIEC shall consider the need for both "deployable trunked" and "deployable conventional" systems and make those channels available to all entities in Arizona. Agencies

⁵ Voice and Data Interoperability standards were decided in the 4th R&O in Docket 96-86 and can be found in Part 90 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Voice I/O standard documents are listed in 90.548(a)(i); data I/O standard documents are listed in 90.548(a)(ii).

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

responsible for deployable interoperability resources are encouraged to develop and facilitate the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with each of their interoperability partners for the use of the equipment. These MOUs will allow their interoperability partners to preprogram subscriber equipment and otherwise train and prepare to use the resource during exercises, planned events and incidents.

Trunking on the Interoperability Channels

Trunking the Interoperability channels on a secondary basis shall be limited to operation on eight specific 12.5 kHz channel sets, divided into two subsets of four 12.5 kHz channels. One subset is defined by 7TAC51 through 7TAC54 and the other by 7TAC71 through 7TAC74. In Arizona, the following six channel sets are recommended for use:

12.5 kHz Channel Pair	Name	12.5 kHz Channel Pair	Name
23/24	7TAC51	263/264	7TAC54
103/104	7TAC52	817/818*	7TAC73*
183/184	7TAC53	897/898	7TAC74

*Subject to restrictions on the border with Mexico

The City of Mesa PD has requested and been approved by the SIEC for the use of the six channel sets for a 700 MHz mobile trunked system with cache radios to be utilized as an interoperable UASI asset.

MESA PD 700 MHz Portable Trunked Channel Plan

	NAME	BAND-WIDTH	RX FREQ MHz	RX NAC	TX FREQ MHz	TX NAC
1	7TAC51	12.5 kHz	769.14375	3966 or \$F7E	799.14375	659 or \$293
2	7TAC51D	12.5 kHz	769.14375	3966 or \$F7E	769.14375	659 or \$293
3	7TAC52	12.5 kHz	769.24375	3966 or \$F7E	799.64375	659 or \$293
4	7TAC52D	12.5 kHz	769.24375	3966 or \$F7E	769.24375	659 or \$293
5	7TAC53	12.5 kHz	770.14375	3966 or \$F7E	800.14375	659 or \$293
6	7TAC53D	12.5 kHz	770.14375	3966 or \$F7E	770.14375	659 or \$293
7	7TAC54	12.5 kHz	770.64375	3966 or \$F7E	800.64375	659 or \$293
8	7TAC54D	12.5 kHz	770.64375	3966 or \$F7E	770.64375	659 or \$293
9	7TAC73	12.5 kHz	774.10625	3966 or \$F7E	804.10625	659 or \$293
10	7TAC73D	12.5 kHz	774.10625	3966 or \$F7E	774.10625	659 or \$293
11	7TAC74	12.5 kHz	774.60625	3966 or \$F7E	804.60625	659 or \$293
12	7TAC74D	12.5 kHz	774.60625	3966 or \$F7E	774.60625	659 or \$293

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

Minimum Programming Guide

Since the 700 MHz band is new, equipment is expected to have the capacity to include all of the interoperability channels. In addition, all 700 MHz subscriber radios could be equipped to operate on all of the NPSPAC 800 MHz conventional mutual aid channels in analog mode per the 800 MHz channel table provided.

The table below recommends minimum programming requirements for those few 700 MHz radios with space limitations.

Minimum 700 MHz Programming Guide for Radios with Space Limitations						
RECEIVE CHANNEL	TRANSMIT CHANNEL	BASE, MOBILE, OR FIXED (REPEATER OR CONTROL)	ELIGIBILITY / PRIMARY USE	Original NCC Name	COMMON NAME	LIMITATIONS (47 CFR Part 9)
769.24375	799.24375	Mobile-Fixed	Calling Channel	7CAL59	7CALL50	90.531(a)(1)(ii)
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile			7CALL50D	
769.39375	799.39375	Mobile-Fixed	EMS	7MED60	7MED65	
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile			7MED65D	
769.74375	799.74375	Mobile-Fixed	General Public Safety Service	7TAC63	7TAC55	
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile			7TAC55D	
769.89375	799.89375	Mobile-Fixed	Fire	7FIR64	7FIRE63	
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile			7FIRE63D	
770.24375	800.24375	Mobile-Fixed	General Public Safety Service	7TAC67	7TAC56	
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile			7TAC56D	
770.39375	800.39375	Mobile-Fixed	Law Enforcement	7LAW68	7LAW61	
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile			7LAW61D	
770.99375	800.99375	Mobile-Fixed	Other Public Service	7TAC73	7GTAC57	
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile			7GTAC57D	
773.25625	803.25625	Mobile-Fixed	Calling Channel	7CAL75	7CALL70*	90.531(a)(1)(ii)
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile			7CALL70D	

*Subject to restrictions on the border with Mexico

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

FCC 800 MHz National Interoperability Channels

The 800 MHz National Interoperability Channels have a band-width of 20 kHz. Default operation should be carrier squelch receive, CTCSS 156.7(5A) transmit. The calling channel, 8CALL90,⁶ is the national calling channel with a designated national CTCSS tone. 8CALL90D is its corresponding direct or talk around channel name. The remaining channels are tactical channels.

The FCC has issued a Report and Order directing the “rebanding” of the 800 MHz spectrum. The result of rebanding will be a contiguous block of frequencies reserved for Public Safety. The rebanding effort has been ongoing since 2005, with the band plan for the U.S.-Mexico border region still under development. The following channel-specific information provides details related to the use of these channels.

Non Federal 800 MHz Mutual Aid Repeater Channels ⁷						
The frequencies listed in parentheses and followed by an asterisk are 15 MHz lower, and will be the frequency used after Arizona (Region 3) is rebanded.						
RECEIVE CHANNEL	TRANSMIT CHANNEL	BASE, MOBILE, OR FIXED (REPEATER OR CONTROL)	ELIGIBILITY / PRIMARY USE	800 MHz RPC Name	COMMON NAME	LIMITATIONS (47 CFR Part 9)
866.0125 (851.0125*)	821.0125 (806.0125*)	Mobile-Fixed	Any Public Safety Eligible	AIRSAZ	8CALL90	90.16
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile		AIRSAZ_D	8CALL90D	
866.5125 (851.5125*)	821.5125 (806.5125*)	Mobile-Fixed	Any Public Safety Eligible	8TAC1	8TAC91	90.16
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile		8TAC1_D	8TAC91D	
867.0125 (852.0125*)	822.0125 (807.0125*)	Mobile-Fixed	Any Public Safety Eligible	8TAC2	8TAC92	90.16
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile		8TAC2_D	8TAC92D	
867.5125 (852.5125*)	822.5125 (807.5125*)	Mobile-Fixed	Any Public Safety Eligible	8TAC3	8TAC93	90.16
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile		8TAC3_D	8TAC93D	
868.0125 (853.0125*)	823.0125 (808.0125*)	Mobile-Fixed	Any Public Safety Eligible	8TAC4	8TAC94	90.16
	SIMPLEX	Base-Fixed-Mobile		8TAC4_D	8TAC94D	

⁶ 8CALL90 is identical to the statewide AIRSAZ Channel in the Arizona Interagency Radio System (AIRS). Because the National Interoperability Channels should be programmed in a distinctly identified area (zone, bank, deck) of each radio, this channel should be programmed twice. See the AIRS Standard Operating Procedures document for documentation related to programming and use of this channel as a statewide interoperability resource.

⁷ See the Region 3 800 MHz Plan section Communications Requirements – Regional Interoperability for details regarding the use of these channels and the statewide interoperability channel 8TAC5.

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

APPENDIX A:

Arizona Statewide Interoperable Channel Plan - Priority Programming Guides

The Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) has approved these “priority programming guides” to standardize and increase interoperable communications throughout the state in the VHF, UHF, 700 and 800 MHz bands. It is suggested the each agency incorporate these channels into their channel plan the next time their radios are programmed, but no later than the narrowbanding deadline of January 1, 2013.

Statewide VHF Priority Programming Guide

	CURRENT NAME	BAND-WIDTH	RX FREQ MHz	RX CTCSS Hz	TX FREQ MHz	TX CTCSS Hz
1	VAIRS1	12.5 kHz	155.4750	CSQ	155.1900	141.3
2	VAIRS2	12.5 kHz	155.4750	CSQ	155.1900	131.8
3	VAIRS3	12.5 kHz	155.4750	CSQ	155.1900	110.9
4	VAIRS4	12.5 kHz	155.4750	CSQ	155.1900	123.0
5	VAIRS5	12.5 kHz	155.4750	CSQ	155.1900	167.9
6	SAR NFM	12.5 kHz	155.1600	CSQ	155.1600	127.3
7	VFIRE21	12.5 kHz	154.2800	CSQ	154.2800	CSQ
8						
9	VLAW31	12.5 kHz	155.4750	CSQ	155.4750	CSQ
10	VCALL10	12.5 kHz	155.7525	CSQ	155.7525	156.7
11	VTAC11	12.5 kHz	151.1375	CSQ	151.1375	156.7
12	VTAC12	12.5 kHz	154.4525	CSQ	154.4525	156.7
13	VTAC13	12.5 kHz	158.7375	CSQ	158.7375	156.7
14	VTAC14	12.5 kHz	159.4725	CSQ	159.4725	156.7
15	VTAC33*	12.5 kHz	159.4725	CSQ	151.1375	136.5
16	VTAC34*	12.5 kHz	158.7375	CSQ	154.4525	136.5

*NOTE: The use of tactical repeater pairs VTAC33/34 will supersede the use of VTAC11-14 since their Rx/Tx frequencies will be in use. In other words;

- VTAC33 uses the Rx of VTAC14 and the Tx of VTAC11 with a 8.335 MHz separation.
- VTAC34 uses the Rx of VTAC13 and the Tx of VTAC12 with a 4.285 MHz separation.

National Public Safety Telecommunications Council ANSII nomenclature standard also consistent with NIFOG and NECP Goal I, II & III. Public safety professionals nationwide are adopting these naming conventions.
Program in mixed mode receive, where possible

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

Statewide UHF Priority Programming Guide

	CURRENT NAME	BAND-WIDTH	RX FREQ MHz	RX CTCSS Hz	TX FREQ MHz	TX CTCSS Hz
1	UAIRS1	12.5 kHz	460.3750	CSQ	465.3750	141.3
2	UAIRS2	12.5 kHz	460.3750	CSQ	465.3750	131.8
3	UAIRS3	12.5 kHz	460.3750	CSQ	465.3750	110.9
4	UAIRS4	12.5 kHz	460.3750	CSQ	465.3750	123.0
5	UAIRS5	12.5 kHz	460.3750	CSQ	465.3750	167.9
6	UAIRS_D	12.5 kHz	460.3750	CSQ	460.3750	100.0
7	UCALL40	12.5 kHz	453.2125	CSQ	458.2125	156.7
8	UCALL40D	12.5 kHz	453.2125	CSQ	453.2125	156.7
9	UTAC41	12.5 kHz	453.4625	CSQ	458.4625	156.7
10	UTAC41D	12.5 kHz	453.4625	CSQ	453.4625	156.7
11	UTAC42	12.5 kHz	453.7125	CSQ	458.7125	156.7
12	UTAC42D	12.5 kHz	453.7125	CSQ	453.7125	156.7
13	UTAC43	12.5 kHz	453.8625	CSQ	458.8625	156.7
14	UTAC43D	12.5 kHz	453.8625	CSQ	453.8625	156.7
15	MED-5D	12.5 kHz	463.1000	CSQ	463.1000	136.5
16						

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Program in mixed mode receive, where possible

Public Safety Communications Advisory Commission

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

Arizona Interoperable Channels Plan

Statewide 800 MHz Priority Programming Guide

ZONE	NAME	BAND-WIDTH	RX FREQ MHz	RX CTCSS Hz	TX FREQ MHz	TX CTCSS Hz
1	8AIRS1	20 kHz	866.0125	CSQ	821.0125	141.3
2	8AIRS2	20 kHz	866.0125	CSQ	821.0125	131.8
3	8AIRS3	20 kHz	866.0125	CSQ	821.0125	110.9
4	8AIRS4	20 kHz	866.0125	CSQ	821.0125	123.0
5	8AIRS5	20 kHz	866.0125	CSQ	821.0125	167.9
6	8CALL90	20 kHz	866.0125	CSQ	821.0125	156.7
7	8TAC91	20 kHz	866.5125	CSQ	821.5125	156.7
8	8TAC91D	20 kHz	866.5125	CSQ	866.5125	156.7
9	8TAC92	20 kHz	867.0125	CSQ	822.0125	156.7
10	8TAC92D	20 kHz	867.0125	CSQ	867.0125	156.7
11	8TAC93	20 kHz	867.5125	CSQ	822.5125	156.7
12	8TAC93D	20 kHz	867.5125	CSQ	867.5125	156.7
13	8TAC94	20 kHz	868.0125	CSQ	823.0125	156.7
14	8TAC94D	20 kHz	868.0125	CSQ	868.0125	156.7
15	8TAC95	20 kHz	866.0375	CSQ	821.0375	156.7
16	8TAC95D	20 kHz	866.0375	CSQ	821.0375	156.7

Statewide 700 MHz Priority Programming Guide

	NAME	BAND-WIDTH	RX FREQ MHz	RX NAC	TX FREQ MHz	TX NAC
1	7CALL50	12.5 kHz	769.24375	3966 or \$F7E	799.24375	659 or \$293
2	7CALL50D	12.5 kHz	769.24375	3966 or \$F7E	769.24375	659 or \$293
3	7MED65	12.5 kHz	769.39375	3966 or \$F7E	799.39375	659 or \$293
4	7MED65D	12.5 kHz	769.39375	3966 or \$F7E	769.39375	659 or \$293
5	7TAC55	12.5 kHz	769.74375	3966 or \$F7E	799.74375	659 or \$293
6	7TAC55D	12.5 kHz	769.74375	3966 or \$F7E	769.74375	659 or \$293
7	7FIRE63	12.5 kHz	769.89375	3966 or \$F7E	799.89375	659 or \$293
8	7FIRE63D	12.5 kHz	769.89375	3966 or \$F7E	769.89375	659 or \$293
9	7TAC56	12.5 kHz	770.24375	3966 or \$F7E	800.24375	659 or \$293
10	7TAC56D	12.5 kHz	770.24375	3966 or \$F7E	770.24375	659 or \$293
11	7LAW61	12.5 kHz	770.39375	3966 or \$F7E	800.39375	659 or \$293
12	7LAW61D	12.5 kHz	770.39375	3966 or \$F7E	770.39375	659 or \$293
13	7GTAC57	12.5 kHz	770.99375	3966 or \$F7E	800.99375	659 or \$293
14	7GTAC57D	12.5 kHz	770.99375	3966 or \$F7E	770.99375	659 or \$293
15	7CALL70	12.5 kHz	773.25625	3966 or \$F7E	803.25625	659 or \$293
16	7CALL70D	12.5 kHz	773.25625	3966 or \$F7E	773.25625	659 or \$293

National Public Safety Telecommunications Council ANSII nomenclature standard also consistent with NIFOG and NECP Goal I, II & III. Public safety professionals nationwide are adopting these naming conventions.
Program in mixed mode receive, where possible